

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



By Captain GRISTE, arrived at Marblehead, from Falmouth, which he left the last Week in December, we have the following Advice, viz.

L O N D O N, December 6.
He who has Ears to hear, let him hear. He who regards the Honour and Safety of his Country, let him attend.

The SPEECH OF LORD CHATHAM.

THE Duke of Richmond having on the 22d of last Month, moved that an Address might be presented to the King, that his Majesty might give Orders for laying before the House, all Letters and Papers received by the Ministry, between the 12th of September, 1769, and the 12th of September, 1770, and this being opposed by the Ministry upon the Ground of the Impropriety of it, while the Matter in Question was the Subject of a Negotiation with the Spanish Ambassador; and that infinite Regard and Tenderness ought to be shewn to the Delicacy of the Spanish Honour, and the Punctilios of that Court. And Lord Hillsborough having spoken in a very exalted Tone on the Occasion, the Earl of Chatham rose up and spoke as follows:

My LORDS,

I rise to give my hearty Assent to the Motion made by the noble Duke; by his Grace's Favour, I have been permitted to see it before it was offered to the House. I have fully considered the Necessity of obtaining from the King's Servants a Communication of the Papers described in the Motion, and I am persuaded that the alarming State of Facts, as well as the Strength of Reasoning, with which the noble Duke has urged, and enforced that Necessity, must have been powerfully felt by your Lordships; what I mean to say, upon this Occasion, may seem perhaps to extend beyond the Limits of the Motion before us. But I flatter myself, my Lords, that if I am honoured with your Attention, it will appear that the Meaning and Object of this Question are naturally connected with Considerations of the most extensive national Importance. For entering into such Considerations, no Season is improper; no Occasion should be neglected. Something must be done, my Lords, and immediately, to save an injured, insulted, undone Country. If not to save the State, my Lords, at least to mark out, and drag to public Justice those Servants of the Crown, by whose Ignorance, Neglect, or Treachery, this once great, once flourishing People, are reduced to a Condition as deplorable at Home, as it is despicable Abroad. Examples are wanted, my Lords, and should be given to the World for the Instruction of future Times, even though they be useless to ourselves. I do not mean, my Lords, nor is it intended by the Motion, to impede, or embarrass a Negotiation, which we have been told is now in a prosperous Train, and promises a happy Conclusion.

In the Diffress and Weakness of this Country, my Lords, and conscious as the Ministry ought to be how much they have contributed to that Diffress and Weakness, I think a Tone of Modesty, of Submission, of Humility, would become them better; *quodam Cause Modestiam desiderant*. Before this Country they stand as the greatest Criminals. Such I shall prove them to be; for I do not doubt of proving to your Lordships Satisfaction, that since they have been intrusted with the Conduct of the King's Affairs, they have done every Thing that they ought not to have done, and hardly any Thing that they ought to have done. The noble Lord talks of Spanish Punctilios in the lofty Style and Idiom of a Spaniard. We are to be wonderfully tender of the Spanish Point of Honour, as if they had been the Complainants, as if they had received the Injury. I think he would have done better to have told us, what Care had been taken of the English Honour. My Lords, I am well acquainted with the Character of that Nation, at least as far as it is represented by their Court and Ministry, and should think this Country dishonoured by a Comparison of the English good Faith with the Punctilios of a Spaniard. My Lords, the English are a candid, an ingenuous People; the Spaniards are as mean, and crafty, as they are proud and insolent. The Integrity of the English Merchant, the generous Spirit of our naval and military Officers, would be degraded by a Comparison with their Merchants, or Officers. With their Ministers I have often been obliged to negotiate, and never met with an Instance of Candor, or Dignity, in their Proceedings; nothing but low Cunning, Trick, and Artifice; after a long Experience of their Want of Candor, and good Faith, I found myself compelled to talk to them in a peremptory, decisive Language. On this Principle I submitted my Advice to a trembling Council for an immediate Declaration of a War with Spain. Your Lordships well know what were the Consequences of not following that Advice. Since, however, for Reasons unknown to me, it has been thought advisable to negotiate with the Court of Spain, I should have conceived that the great and single Object of such a Negotiation, would have been, to have obtained complete Satisfaction for the Injury done to the Crown, and People of England. But, if I understand the noble Lord, the only Object of the present Negotiation is to find a Salvo for the punctilious Honour of the Spaniards. The Absurdity of such an Idea, is of itself unsupportable. But, my Lords, I object to our negotiating at all, in our present Circumstances. We are not in that Situation, in which a great and powerful Nation is permitted to negotiate. A foreign Power has forcibly robbed his Majesty of a Part of his Dominions. Is the Island restored? Are you replaced in statu quo? If that had been done, it might then perhaps have been justifiable to treat with the Aggressor upon the Satisfaction he ought to make for the Insult offered to the Crown of England. But will you defend so low, will you so shamefully betray the King's Honour, as to make it Matter of Negotiation, whether his Majesty's Possessions shall be restored to him or not? I doubt not, my Lords, that there are some important Mysteries in the Conduct of this Affair, which, whenever they are explained, will account for the profound Silence now observed by the King's Servants. The Time will come, my Lords, when they shall be dragged from their Concealments. There are some Questions which, sooner or later, must be answered. The Ministry, I find, without declaring themselves explicitly, have taken Pains to possess the Public with an Opinion, that the Spanish Court have constantly disavowed the Proceedings of their Governor; and some Persons, I see, have been shameless and daring enough to advise his Majesty to support and countenance this Opinion in his Speech from the Throne. Certainly, my Lords, there never was a more odious, a more infamous Falshood imposed on a great Nation. It degrades the King's Honour. It is an Insult to Parliament. His Majesty has been advised to confirm, and give Currency to an absolute Falshood. I beg your Lordships Attention, and I hope I shall be understood, when I repeat, that the Court of Spain's having disavowed the Act of their Governor is an absolute, a palpable Falshood. Let me ask, my Lords, when the first Communication was made by the Court of Madrid, of their being ap-

prized of the taking of Falkland Islands, was it accompanied with an Offer of instant Restitution, of immediate Satisfaction, and the Punishment of the Spanish Governor? If it was not, they have adopted the Act as their own, and the very mention of a Disavowal, is an impudent Insult offered to the King's Dignity. The King of Spain owns the Thief, while he leaves him unpunished, and profits by the Theft; in vulgar English, he is the Receiver of stolen Goods, and ought to be treated accordingly.

If your Lordships will look back to a Period of the English History, in which the Circumstances are reversed, in which the Spaniards were the Complainants, you will see how differently they succeeded. You will see one of the ablest Men, one of the bravest Officers this, or any other Country ever produced (it is hardly necessary to mention the Name of Sir Walter Raleigh) sacrificed by the meanest Prince that ever sat upon this Throne, to the vindictive Jealousy of that haughty Court. James the First was base enough, at the instance of Gondomar, to suffer a Sentence against Sir Walter Raleigh, for another supposed Offence, to be carried into Execution almost twelve Years after it had been passed. This was the Pretence. His real Crime was, that he had mortally offended the Spaniards, while he acted by the King's express Orders, and under his Commission.

My Lords, the pretended Disavowal by the Court of Spain is as ridiculous as it is false. If your Lordships want any other Proof, call for your own Officers who were stationed at Falkland Islands. Ask the Officer who commanded the Garrison, whether, when he was summoned to surrender, the Demand was made in the Name of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, or of his Catholic Majesty? Was the Island said to belong to Don Francisco Bucarelli, or to the King of Spain? If I am not mistaken, we have been in Possession of these Islands since the Year 1764 or 1765. Will the Ministry assert, that in all that Time the Spanish Court have never once claimed them? That their Right to them has never been urged or mentioned to our Ministry? If it has, the Act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres is plainly the Consequence of our Refusal to acknowledge and submit to the Spanish Claims. For five Years they negotiate. When that fails, they take the Island by Force. If that Measure had arisen out of the general Instructions, constantly given to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, should the Execution of it have been deferred so long?

My Lords, if the Falshood of this pretended Disavowal had been confined to the Court of Spain, I should have admitted it without Concern. I should have been content, that they themselves had left a Door open for Excuse, and Accommodation. The King of England's Honour is not touched till he adopts the Falshood, delivers it to his Parliament, and makes it his own. I cannot quit this Subject without comparing the Conduct of the present Ministry with that of a Gentleman (Mr. George Grenville) who is now no more. The Occasions were similar. The French had a little Island from us, called by us Turks-Island. The Minister, then at the Head of the Treasury, took the Business upon himself; but he did not negotiate;—he sent for the French Ambassador, and made a peremptory Demand. A Courier was dispatched to Paris, and returned, in a few Days, with Orders for instant Restitution, not only of the Island, but of every Thing that the English Subjects had lost.

Such then, my Lords, are the Circumstances of our Difference with Spain; and, in this Situation, we are told that a Negotiation has been entered into; that this Negotiation, which must have commenced near three Months ago, is still depending, and that any Insight into the actual State of it will impede the Conclusion. My Lords, I am not, for my own Part, very anxious to draw from the Ministry the Information, which they take so much Care to conceal from us. I very well know where this honourable Negotiation will end; where it must end. We may perhaps be able to patch up an Accommodation for the present, but we shall have a Spanish War in six Months.

From what I have said, my Lords, I do not doubt but it will be understood by many Lords, and given out to the Public, that I am for hurrying the Nation, at all Events, into a War with Spain. My Lords, I disclaim such Counsels, and I beg that this Declaration may be remembered; let us have Peace, my Lords, but let it be honourable, be secure. A patched up Peace will not do. It will not satisfy the Nation, though it may be approved of by Parliament. I distinguish widely between a solid Peace, and disgraceful Expedients, by which a War may be deferred, but cannot be avoided. I am as tender of the Effusion of human Blood, as the noble Lord who dwelt so long upon the Miseries of War. If the bloody Politics of some noble Lords had been followed, England, and every Quarter of his Majesty's Dominions, would have been glutted with Blood; the Blood of our own Countrymen.

My Lords, I have better Reasons perhaps than many of your Lordships for desiring Peace upon the Terms I have described. I know the Strength and Preparation of the House of Bourbon. I know the defenceless, unprepared Condition of this Country. I know by what Mismanagement we are reduced to this Situation; and when I consider who are the Men by whom a War, in the Outset at least, must be conducted, can I but wish for Peace? I think it would be Treachery to the Nation to conceal from them their real Circumstances; and, with respect to a foreign Enemy, I know that all Concealments are vain and useless. They are as well acquainted with the actual Force, and Weakness of this Country, as any of the King's Servants. This is no Time for Silence or Reserve. I charge the Ministry with the highest Crimes that Men in their Stations can be guilty of. I charge them with having destroyed all Content and Unanimity at Home, by a Series of oppressive, unconstitutional Measures, and with having betrayed, and delivered up the Nation defenceless to a foreign Enemy.

Their utmost Vigour has reached no farther than to a fruitless, protracted Negotiation. When they should have acted, they have contented themselves with talking about it, *Goddeffs*, and about it. If we do not stand forth, and do our Duty in the present Crisis, the Nation is irretrievably undone. I despise the little Policy of Concealments. You ought to know the whole of your Situation. If the Information be new to the Ministry, let them take Care to profit by it. I mean to route, to alarm the whole Nation—to rouse the Ministry, if possible, who seem awake to nothing but the Preservation of their Places;—to awaken the King.

[After taking Notice, that tho' the Ministry, early in June, had received Advice of a Commencement of Hostilities by a Spanish Armament, warning the King's Garrison to quit an Island belonging to the King, yet they lay dormant, as if nothing had happened, till the 12th of September, when they heard of the Blow being actually struck. And that since this Time, after all their Boasts, in a Period of considerably more than two Months, they had not raised ten thousand Men at the utmost; for in his own Breast he was convinced the Number did not exceed eight

thousand. And that forty Ships of the Line, with their necessary attendant Frigates, required forty thousand Seamen; and that in the last War there were 85,000 Seamen actually employed. That the Number newly raised, added to the Peace Establishment, did not now much exceed twenty thousand. He then proceeded to state the Extent and Variety of the Services which must be provided for, in the following Words:—]

The first great and acknowledged Objects of national Defence, my Lords, in this Country, is to maintain such a superior naval Force at Home, that even the united Fleets of France and Spain may never be Masters of the Channel.

The second naval Object, with an English Minister, should be to maintain at all Times a powerful Western Squadron.

The third Object, indispensable, as I conceive, in the Distribution of our Navy, is to maintain such a Force in the Bay of Gibraltar, as may be sufficient to cover the Garrison, to watch the Motions of the Spaniards, and to keep open the Communication with Minorca. The Ministry will not betray such Want of Information, as to dispute the Truth of any of these Propositions. But how will your Lordships be astonished, when I inform you, in what Manner they have provided for these great, these essential Objects? As to the first, I mean the Defence of the Channel, I take upon myself to affirm to your Lordships that, at this Hour, (and I beg that the Date may be taken down, and observed) we cannot send out eleven Ships of the Line, so manned and equipped, that any Officer of Rank and Credit in the Service, shall accept of the Command, and stake his Reputation upon it. We have one Ship of the Line at Jamaica, one at the Leeward Islands, and one at Gibraltar—yet, at this very Moment, for ought the Ministry know, both Jamaica and Gibraltar may be attacked, and, if they are attacked (which God forbid) they must fall. Nothing can prevent it, but the Appearance of a superior Squadron. It is true that, some two Months ago, four Ships of the Line were ordered from Portsmouth, and one from Plymouth, to carry a Relief from Ireland to Gibraltar. These Ships, my Lords, a Week ago were still in Port. If, upon their Arrival at Gibraltar, they should find the Bay possessed by a superior Squadron, the Relief cannot be landed; and, if it could be landed, of what Force do your Lordships think it consists? Two Regiments, of four hundred Men each, at a Time like this, are sent to secure a Place of such Importance as Gibraltar! A Place which, it is universally agreed, cannot hold against a vigorous Attack from the Sea, if once the Enemy should be so far Masters of the Bay, as to make good a Landing, even with a moderate Force. The indispensable Service of the Lines requires at least four thousand Men. The present Garrison consists of about two thousand three hundred; so that, if the Relief should be fortunate enough to get on Shore, they will want eight hundred Men of their necessary Complement.

Let us now, my Lords, turn our Eyes homewards. When the Defence of Great-Britain or Ireland is in Question, it is no longer a Point of Honour; it is not the Security of foreign Commerce, or foreign Possessions; we are to contend for the very Being of the State; I have good Authority to assure your Lordships that the Spaniards have now a Fleet at Ferrol, completely manned, and ready to sail, which we are in no Condition to meet. We could not this Day send out eleven Ships of the Line, properly equipped, and To-morrow the Enemy may be Masters of the Channel. It is unnecessary to press the Consequences of these Facts upon your Lordships Minds: If the Enemy were to land in full Force either upon this Coast, or in Ireland, where is your Army? Where is your Defence? My Lords, if the House of Bourbon make a wise and vigorous Use of the actual Advantages they have over us, it is more than possible, on this Day Month, we may not be a Nation. What military Force can the Ministry shew to answer any sudden Demand? I do not speak of foreign Expeditions, or offensive Operations. I speak of the interior Defence of Ireland, and of this Country. This Subject, my Lords, leads me to Considerations of Policy, and foreign Alliance. It is more connected with them, than your Lordships may at first imagine. When I compare the Numbers of our People, estimated highly at seven Millions, with the Population of France and Spain, usually computed at Twenty-five Millions, I see a clear, self-evident Impossibility for this Country to contend with the united Power of the House of Bourbon, merely upon the Strength of its own Resources. They, who talk of confining a great War to naval Operations only, speak without Knowledge or Experience. We can no more command the Disposition, than the Events of a War; wherever we are attacked, there we must defend.

I have been much abused, my Lords, for supporting a War, which it has been the Fashion to call a German War. But I can affirm, with a clear Conscience, that that Abuse has been thrown upon me by Men, who were either unacquainted with Facts, or had an Interest in misrepresenting them. I shall speak plainly and frankly to your Lordships upon this, as I do upon every Occasion. That I did in Parliament oppose, to the utmost of my Power, our engaging in a German War, is most true: and if the same Circumstances were to recur, I would act the same Part, and oppose it again. But, when I was called upon to take a Share in the Administration, that Measure was already decided. Before I was appointed Secretary of State, the first Treaty with the King of Prussia was signed, and not only ratified by the Crown, but approved of, and confirmed by a Resolution of both Houses of Parliament. It was a Weight fastened upon my Neck. By that Treaty the Honour of the Crown, and the Honour of the Nations, were equally engaged. How I could recede from such an Engagement; how I could advise the Crown to desert a great Prince, in the midst of those Difficulties, in which a Reliance upon the good Faith of this Country had contributed to involve him, are Questions I willingly submit to your Lordships Candour. That wonderful Man might perhaps have extricated himself from his Difficulties without our Assistance. He has Talents which, in every Thing that touches the human Capacity, do Honour to the human Mind. But how would England have supported that Reputation of Credit, and good Faith, by which we have been distinguished in Europe? What other foreign Power would have sought our Friendship? What other foreign Power would have accepted of an Alliance with us?

I have taken a wide Circuit, my Lords, and trespassed, I fear, too long upon your Lordships Patience. Yet I cannot conclude, without endeavouring to bring home your Thoughts to an Object more immediately interesting to us than any I have yet considered. I mean the internal Condition of this Country. We may look abroad for Wealth, or Triumph, or Luxury, but England, my Lords, is the main Stay, the last Resort of the whole Empire. To this Point every Scheme of Policy, whether foreign or domestic, should ultimately refer. Have any Measures been taken [For new Advertisements, see the fourth Page.]

to satisfy, or to unite the People? Are the Grievances they have so long complained of removed? Or do they stand not only unredressed, but aggravated?—Is the free Right of Election restored to the elective Body? My Lords, I myself am one of the People. I esteem that Security and Independence, which is the original Birthright of an Englishman, far beyond the Privileges, however splendid, which are annexed to the Peerage. I myself am by Birth an English Elector, and join with the Freeholders of England, as in a common Cause. Believe me, my Lords, we mistake our real Interest as much as our Duty, when we separate ourselves from the Mass of the People. Can it be expected that Englishmen will unite heartily in Defence of a Government, by which they feel themselves insulted and oppressed? Restore them their Rights. That is the true Way to make them unanimous. It is not a ceremonious Recommendation from the Throne can bring back Peace and Harmony to discontented People! That insipid, annual Oration, has been administered so long, that it has lost its Effect. Something substantial, something effectual must be done.

My Lords, if the general Representation, which I have had the Honour to lay before you, of the Situation of public Affairs, has, in any Measure, engaged your Attention, your Lordships, I am sure, will agree with me, that the Season calls for more than common Prudence and Vigour in the Direction of our Councils.

The Ministry are now balancing between a War, which they ought to have foreseen, but for which they have made no Provision, and an ignominious Compromise. Let me warn them of their Danger. If they are forced into a War, they stand it at the Hazard of their Heads. If, by an ignominious Compromise, they should stain the Honour of the Crown, or sacrifice the Rights of the People, let them look to their Consciences, and consider whether they will be able to walk the Streets in Safety."

Dublin, Nov. 15. A few Days ago one of his Majesty's Cutters, stationed at Kinsale, chased a homeward bound Vessel from Newfoundland, in order to impress the Passengers, when a desperate Fight began, in which the Cutter was obliged to sheer off, with one of her Men killed, and some wounded. The Conquerors then landed at Dunbarvan.

Five Transports, from London, are arrived at Cork, for carrying the Troops to Minorca.

Notwithstanding the great Encouragement to Tillage given by the Dublin Society, we are informed it has been computed, that within these twelve Months past 400,000 Quarters of Corn have been imported into this Kingdom from Great-Britain, America, &c. for which we have paid, including Freight, half a Million of Pounds Sterling.

Kilkenny, Nov. 7. Our Letters from the County of Tipperary inform us, that the White Boys have again made their Appearance in that County. On Wednesday Night last, a Party of Miscreants armed, supposed to amount to 300, or upwards, all mounted, went to the House of James Panin, in the Suburbs of Carrick on Suir, whom they took out of his Bed, and being an old infirm Man, they threw him across a Horse naked as he was, and carried him to the Fair-Green of that Town, whipping him all the Way; they then with savage Cruelty threw him into the River several Times, and hauled him out immediately. After which they perambulated the whole Town, firing several Shots as they went; and brought the unhappy Man four Miles from the Town, repeating their Barbarity all the Way, of which cruel Treatment he died next Day. We hear that the only Reason alleged for this inhuman Murder is, that the Deceased had agreed to give 3d. per Tale for the Tythe-Potatoes of the Deer-Park of Carrick more than the Welders.

L O N D O N.
Nov. 17. By the Death of the late Duke of Argyll, and his Son the Marquis of Lorn's coming to the Title, his Dukeship, from being Miss Gunning, a private Lady, is, by Marriage, come to no less than 26 Peerages in three Kingdoms, viz. five Duchies, six Marquiseships, six Counties, two Viscounties, and nine Baronies, viz.

In France; Duchies of Chatel Herault.
In Scotland; Duchies of Hamilton, Douglass, and Argyll, Marchioness of Hamilton, Douglass, Cleddalsdale, Argyll, Kintyre, and Lorn. Countess of Arran, Angus, Lanark, Argyll, Campbell, Cowel. Baroness of Macanishire, Polmont, Aberbrothick, Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tyre.
In England; Duchies of Brandon. Baroness of Dutton, and Surridge.

The same may not possibly be met with in any other Kingdom, that is not a Sovereign Princess, or crowned Head.

When the Body of the late Mr. Grenville was opened by the Surgeons Hawkins and Hunter, it appeared, that the Blood Vessels in the Head were nearly empty, and had fallen on the Brain; and that the Rib Bones on one Side were all rotten, and melted to a Fungus, and two on the other Side in the same Manner. It is said this is the most extraordinary Case ever met with of the Kind.

The Report of the Duke of Bedford's Death, as mentioned in one of the Yesterday's Papers, is void of Foundation: On the contrary, his Grace has received much Benefit from the Bath Waters.

One of the under Secretaries of State has a Pension of 600 l. per Ann. on the Irish Establishment, in the Name of one of Lord Holland's Dependents.

A Coolness has lately been noticed between two Lovers well known in the World of Gallantry; and it is whispered that the Lady has proceeded so far as to decline any further Visits from his R—H—.

The Questions in the Case relating to the Lord Mayors of London, laid before Serjeant Glynn, and Messieurs Dunning and Wedderburn, for their Opinions, and on which those Gentlemen are to have a Consultation, are these:

How far is a Lord Mayor of London obliged to obey the Orders of a Privy Council; or how far the Requisitions of the Lords of the Admiralty are founded on those Orders; and what is the Consequence of a Refusal to obey in either Case?

This Morning Lord Mansfield had the Honour of a long private Conference with his Majesty.

Nov. 20. The following is a Copy of the Letter sent by Mr. Serjeant Glynn to the Lord Mayor, and read at the last Court of Common Council:

"My Lord; Your Lordship will, I hope, excuse the Liberty I take in desiring your Lordship to communicate to the Common Council of this City, my most grateful Acknowledgment of the Honour they have bestowed on me in their Resolution of the 12th of October.

"As I am conscious of no other Motive than a Desire to defend the constitutional Rights of my Fellow-Subjects from Violation, I am happy in finding that my Conduct has met with a favourable Interpretation from them, and think my weak Endeavours most amply rewarded, by this honourable Testimony of the Confidence and Approbation of so respectable a Body. My Lord, I have the Honour to be your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN GLYNN."

A Correspondent says, "It is laughable, that the Recorder of the City of London had, on Thursday, at the Court of Common Council, by Virtue of his Office, the Mortification of reading to the whole Court Mr. Serjeant Glynn's Letter, thanking them for the Honour they had conferred on him, by choosing him City Counsel in the Room of himself."

A Man who had been impressed contrary to a Regulation established by the Lord Mayor, was, on Saturday, brought before his Lordship, and discharged. A Gentleman who was present observes,—"It may be presumed from his Lordship's Endeavours to persuade the Man to enter a Volunteer, and his extreme Politeness to the Officer who attended, that he does not understand Patriotism to consist in an obstinate and indiscriminate Opposition to the Measures of Government, but in lending his Assistance to render them conducive to the Interest and Safety of the Public, and consistent with the Rights, Privileges, and Liberties of his Fellow-Subjects."

The Reduction of the French Fonds, called Tontines, from ten to five per Cent. the total Annihilation of others, together with a Decree of Trade, have obliged many Families in France to reduce their Expenses by the Dismission of their Domesticities; so that a Family, which usually kept two Servants, is now contented with one, and Families which had one, are forced to discharge even that one.

The King's Order in Council, of the 16th Instant, in Saturday's Gazette, after expressing his Majesty's Desire to prevent all Obstructions to Trade, enjoins, that all Ships and Vessels already arrived, or that shall hereafter arrive from America or the West-Indies, with Bags or Cotton Wool on board, the Produce of those Places, be not laid under any Restraint whatsoever on Account of Quarantine.

Nov. 22.
Fresh Orders are issued for all Half-pay Officers to attend the Board, to be held at the Admiralty-office on Monday next.

They write from Madrid, that the King has demanded a free Gift of the Clergy.

This Day there was a very full House of Peers, all the Lords in Town having been summoned to attend.

We are informed that all the Letters of Junius are, at the Request of a Great Personage, answered by a noble Lord, and will soon appear in public; the above Letters and the Answers to face each other on opposite Pages.

Nov. 24.
On Thursday Night and Friday Morning last, the low Ground from Hampstead-heath to Westbourn Green was over-flowed; but the Pastures lying upon the Ascent each Way, the Cattle escaped. On Saturday Morning the whole Flood came down to Baywater, where, notwithstanding his Majesty's Indulgence in giving a new Opening through the Wall on the left Hand of the Road, the Brook (which is naturally about four Yards wide) swelled to upwards of three Hundred Feet in Breadth, with a Depth proportionable. Near two Acres of the great botanic Garden overwhelmed, and the Green-house filled over the Pots with Water. Four of the Houses of that Hamlet were over-flowed; and the Gardener going to remove the Furniture of the lower Apartment, was in a few Minutes surrounded with Water to the Depth of several Feet, and obliged to leave every Thing to its Destruction; and hastening to his own House, found the Water raised so high, that he was obliged to save his Wife and Children by taking them out at a Window, and to carry them to the Black-Lion, a Quarter of a Mile off; whether Mrs. Sharply, of Baywater, was also forced to retire, with her Family, leaving her House to the Mercy of the Waves. Dr. Hill and his Family were in London; but a large House which he had built there last Year, of 80 Feet in front, sustained great Damage, and the Loss of the Garden may be guessed, when it is observed the Plants stood in general at 14 Inches asunder, and many of them were worth from Five to Ten Shillings a Root; in the Green-house were also twelve Hundred Plants, excepting only that of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, at Kew.

C L U B N E W S.

Sir W—M—D—H'S SPEECH.
THERE is something pleasant in the language, as well as in the train of reasoning adopted by our Ministers. They persuade themselves that their measures will be cordially supported by the people, while the people are at variance with them and their measures. They expect that there will be no contest but that of displaying a superiority of zeal in support of the common cause, forgetting that the nation can never make a common cause with those, whom it has found to be common enemies. It seems they are resolved to be consistent, and not to deviate on this occasion from the same prudential maxims which have hitherto directed their conduct, and rendered their plan of politics so successful and satisfactory. The hearty concurrence of the kingdom they deem a just reward for having violated its most essential Rights. Nor is this surprising in men of their principles and talents. Their past administration being only a transcript of the measures pursued by Charles the First, why should we wonder that they should preserve the same character to the last, and complete the tragedy. Servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto processit, et sibi confiteat. Charles, while openly invading the franchises of his people, had the temerity to engage in a war. What was the consequence? The injured people would not fight, and thus brought disgrace and ruin upon the head of the deluded and devoted monarch. Men will never discover spirit or valour, when they have no confidence in their leaders. Much more will this be the case, when they dread greater calamities from their leaders, than from the very enemies whom they oppose. Domestic slavery is no less terrible than a foreign yoke, even where that yoke is certain. What then will it be, where a foreign yoke is but barely possible? The danger with which we are threatened by France and Spain, is distant and uncertain; but the blow aimed by our Ministers at the vitals of liberty, the most precious of all possessions, is imminent and undoubted. Can it then be expected that Britons can rally forth, like Quixottes, in quest of distant enemies, while foes more formidable, because insidious, remain behind in possession of the city, of the citadel, and every palladium of the constitution? Never believe it. They cannot exert their native gallantry in defence of that liberty, which no longer exists. Being deprived of the character of citizens, they will not expose their lives for a master. Accustomed to fight for themselves, they will beware of encreasing the power of a despot, and forging their own chains.

Recollect the fate of King John, abandoned by his English subjects, because they spurned at oppression, he lost his transmarine dominions, and laid the foundation of all his future misfortunes. Call to mind the catastrophe of Edward the Second. In his war with the Scotch, fortune did not turn her back upon him, till he had first provoked his subjects to desertion. A people of generous and free spirit, discover in such circumstances less valour than confirmed slaves. Their souls, distracted between hope and fear, are unmoved by the anxiety of suspense. The Romans, oppressed by their Decemvirs, refused not only to fight, but to conquer. They fled before these foreign enemies, who durst not face them, when they had once quelled their domestic foes. Such are the effects produced by the dread of losing liberty.

Of these truths all our great Princes were so fully convinced, that, before they embarked on the perilous ocean of war, they saw all the forms of civil commotion laid, and internal peace and union restored to all their dominions. Thus supported by the love and united strength of his subjects, Edward the First conquered Scotland. Thus supported, Edward the Third victoriously traversed France, and annexed Calais to the crown of England. Thus supported, Henry the Fifth quartered the little wit to the rose, and left the fair possession to his son.

But why should I expatiate farther on a point so manifest in itself, that it hardly needs the testimony of history, which is so explicit in its behalf? Nothing but the perverse obstinacy, and unenlightened politics of our present rulers, could stand in need of any admonition on this head. Had they not avowed it both in the speech, and in the address, no sober man could have suspected that they would count upon the concurrence of the nation, till our decision of the Middlesex election was reversed. The grievance is so enormous and intolerable, that none who deserve not a cell in Bedlam, can reasonably hope for such an event. Of this truth I have so strong a conviction, that, tho' I know what little weight I have with the Ministers, I cannot help conjuring them to take away this evil thing, this stumbling block, from among the people. If they will be deaf to the voice of reason, to the call of justice, and the request of the nation, yet let them make this sacrifice to their own security, and to the stability of the throne. Though you should have no compassion on the present age, nor show any regard to posterity, at least consult the safety of your own heads; and once in your lives do an act, which may prove your attachment to that master, and that family, of whose interests you pretend to be so tender."

Dec. 16. We hear that on Monday 15 more Men of War and Sloops were put into Commission.

It is said that some new Regulations, no less salutary for the Colonies, than satisfactory to the Mother Country, are now agitating; the Hint of which was suggested by a Nobleman, who has on several Occasions distinguished himself in a Great Assembly.

We hear that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will soon be required to attend the House of Peers on very important Business.

It is said that an universal Change will shortly take Place in

his Majesty's several Governments in America, and the West-Indies:

A Marriage is talked of between Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Empress of all the Russias.

The last Time L—d C—m went to the Upper Room of the Robin-hood Society, a Person put a Paper into his Hand, with a Request, that he would speak upon the Contents immediately in the Room. His L—p repeated the Circumstance, with observing, the Writing was very familiar to him, having received in the Course of last War many of his Intelligences in the same Hand. He further observed, that it intimated, that the very French Engineer, who had planned the taking of St. Philips, had given a second Plan for the taking of Gibraltar, which was agreed to by the Courts of France and Spain; and according to the immediate Preparations made in Consequence of this Scheme, he did not doubt that the Garrison of that Fortress was already besieged. L—d N—th, it is said, has openly declared himself in C—m for War.

By a Gentleman who arrived on Friday Night from France, we have undoubted Intelligence, that the French have 26 Men of War, manned, and ready to sail, in the Harbour of Brest; and also that the French Soldiery were marching in great Numbers towards the Sea Coast.

A Courier is expected from Spain, we hear, the latter End of this Week.

It is said that the House of Lords will adjourn for the Holidays on Thursday; and the Commons on the Day following.

It is a certain Piece of Information, that the joint Efforts of the Courts of France and Spain, have not been able to procure as yet a sufficient Number of Sailors to Man half the Number of Ships that we have now ready for Service.

Whitehall, Dec. 8. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Earl of Dunmore, now Governor of New-York, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia. William Tryon, Esq; now Governor of North-Carolina, to be Governor of New-York, in the Room of the Earl of Dunmore: And Henry Martin, Esq; to be Governor of North-Carolina, in the Room of Mr. Tryon.

Graveland, Dec. 16. Passed by the Providence, Gilbert, from Rhode-Island; York, Berton, from New-York; and Boston-packet, Lyde, from Boston.

Deal, Dec. 16. Came down, Boscawen, Robinson, for Boston. Arrived and sailed for the River, the Lucretia, Folger, from Boston.

S A L E M, January 29.
By Vessels from Lisbon, arrived at Marblehead, we are favoured with Extracts of Letters, dated the 1st, 13th, and 17th, of December; one of them contains Advices from Cadiz of Nov. 16th, which indicate an Accommodation of the present Disputes, which seemed to be the general Opinion throughout Spain. But when the last Vessel, also arrived at Marblehead, left Bilbao, which was on the 30th of Nov. the Spaniards were under fearful Apprehensions of a Rupture taking Place soon, and she dispatched as fast as possible.

A Packet sailed for New-York four Days before Capt. Griffe came out. Another was arrived from New-York in 18 Days. A Declaration of War was speedily expected when Capt. Griffe sailed.

Lord Viscount Weymouth has resigned his Seals of Secretary of State for the Northern Department, and the Earl of Sandwich is appointed in his Room. The Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne is appointed Joint Post-Master General, in the Room of Earl Sandwich.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.
An ACT for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters.

WHEREAS of late several dangerous Riots and Tumults have been in the back Parts of this Province, to the Disturbance of the public Peace, and the great Terror of his Majesty's Subjects, and the same are yet continued and fomented, by many turbulent and evil-minded Persons;—Therefore, for preventing and suppressing such Riots and Tumults, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Offenders therein, BE IT ENACTED by the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esquire, and RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That if any Persons to the Number of Twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the Disturbance of the public Peace, at any Time after the Publication of this Act, and being required or commanded by any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or by the Sheriff of the County, or his Under-Sheriff, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or Bailiffs, or other Head Officer, or Justice of the Peace of any City or Town Corporate, where such Assembly shall be, by Proclamation to be made in the King's Name, in the Form herein after directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their Habitations, or to their lawful Business, shall to the Number of Twelve or more (notwithstanding such Proclamation made) unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain or continue together, by the Space of one Hour, after such Command or Request made by Proclamation, that then such Command or Request made by Proclamation, shall be adjudged Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, and the Offenders therein shall be adjudged Felons, and shall suffer Death, as in Case of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Order and Form of the Proclamations, that shall be made by the Authority of this Act, shall be as hereafter followeth; that is to say, the Justice of the Peace, or other Person authorized by this Act to make the said Proclamation, shall, among the said Rioters, or as near to them as he can fairly come, with a loud Voice, command, or cause to be commanded, Silence to be, while the Proclamation is making; and after that, shall openly, and with loud Voice, make, or cause to be made, Proclamation, in these Words, or like in Effect:

OUR SOVEREIGN LORD THE KING chargeth and commandeth all Persons being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their Habitations, or to their lawful Business, upon the Pains contained in the Act of the General Assembly of this Province, made in the Eleventh Year of GEORGE the Third, for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies.

G O D save the K I N G.

And every such Justice and Justices of the Peace, Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, and other Head Officer aforesaid, within the Limits of their respective Jurisdictions, are hereby authorized, empowered and required, on Notice or Knowledge of any such unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous Assembly, to resort to the Place where such unlawful, riotous, and tumultuous Assembly shall be, of Persons to the Number of Twelve or more, and there to make, or cause to be made, Proclamation, in Manner aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if such Persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or Twelve or more of them, after Proclamation made in Manner aforesaid, shall continue together, and not disperse themselves within one Hour, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for every Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff of the County where such Assembly shall be, and also to and for every high or petty Constable, and other Peace-Officer within such County, and also to and for every Mayor, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Bailiff, and other Head Officer, high or petty Constable, and other Peace-Officer of any City or Town Corporate, where such Assembly shall be, and to and for such other Person and Persons, as shall be commanded to be assisting unto any such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, or other Head Officer aforesaid; who are hereby authorized and empowered

to command all his Majesty's Subjects, of Age and Ability, to be affixing to them therein, to seize and apprehend.

And they are hereby required to seize and apprehend such Persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously continuing together, after Proclamation made as aforesaid, and forthwith to carry the Persons so apprehended, before one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the County or Place where such Persons shall be so apprehended, in order to their being proceeded against for such their Offences, according to Law. And that if the Persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, or any of them, shall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, by Reason of their resisting the Persons so dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, that then every such Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, Head Officer, high or petty Constable, or other Peace-Officer, and all and singular Persons being aiding or assisting to them, or any of them, shall be free, discharged, and indemnified, as well against the King's Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, as against all and every other Person and Persons, of, for, or concerning the killing, maiming, or hurting of any such Person or Persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, that shall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, as aforesaid.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons do, or shall, with Force and Arms, wilfully and knowingly oppose, obstruct, or in any Manner wilfully and knowingly let, hinder or hurt any Person or Persons that shall begin to proclaim, or go to proclaim, according to the Proclamation hereby directed to be made, whereby such Proclamation shall not be made, that then every such opposing, obstructing, letting, hindering, or hurting such Person or Persons so beginning, or going to make such Proclamation as aforesaid, shall be adjudged Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, and the Offenders therein shall be adjudged Felons, and shall suffer Death, as in Case of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. And that also every such Person or Persons so being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, to the Number of Twelve as aforesaid, or more, to whom Proclamation should or ought to have been made, if the same had not been hindered as aforesaid, shall likewise, in Case they, or any of them, to the Number of Twelve or more, shall continue together, and not disperse themselves within one Hour after such Let or Hindrance so made, having Knowledge of such Let or Hindrance so made, shall be adjudged Felons, and shall suffer Death, as in Case of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be openly read at the next and every other Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each County respectively, during the Continuance thereof, by the Clerk of such Sessions, by Order of the Justices thereof.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be and continue in full Force and Virtue during the Space of six Months from the Publication thereof, and from thence to the End of the next Sitting of Assembly, and no longer.

Passed by the Governor, February 9, 1771.

By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Esquire,
Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it appears, by sundry Depositions and Examinations, that a certain LAZARUS STEWART, (who was some Time since apprehended for a Capital Crime, with which he stood charged, and afterwards made his Escape) being joined by a Number of other lawless People from Lancaster, in Lancaster County, and other Places, armed with Guns and Clubs, proceeded in an hostile Manner to Wyoming, where a Number of Families were feated by Authority of this Government, and, on the Eighteenth Day of December last, in open Defiance of Law, they violently broke open the Doors of their Houses in the Night-time, and beat and abused them in the most inhuman and cruel Manner, turning all the Men, Women and Children, out of Doors, and then took Possession themselves of the Houses, where they afterwards remained.

AND WHEREAS it farther appears, from the aforesaid Depositions, that the Sheriff of Northampton, having raised the posse of the County, proceeded on the Eighteenth of January last to Wyoming, in order to execute the King's Writ and Warrant against the said Stewart, and some of his Associates, who had there shut themselves up in a Fort; and that, on the Monday following, the said Lazarus Stewart and his Party, bidding Defiance to all lawful Authority, and setting themselves in Opposition to the Sheriff in the Execution of his Duty, refused him Admission into the said Fort, to serve the said Process on divers Persons therein named, who were then within the said Fort, and threatened to put him and his People to Death; and, in the End, the said Stewart most wickedly and treacherously, without any Provocation, murdered Nathan Ogden, one of the Sheriff's posse, who had come to the Fort at the said Stewart's Request, to parley with him in a friendly Way; and at the same Time the rest of the said Stewart's Associates, by his Orders, fired upon others of the Sheriff's posse, who were unarmed, and wounded three of them; that they continued firing the Remainder of the Day, at every Person that appeared within Reach of their Guns, and, in the Evening, abandoning the Fort, fled to the Woods, and made their Escape.

AND WHEREAS public Justice, and the Peace and Tranquility of His Majesty's liege Subjects, require, that the Perpetrators and Abettors of such atrocious Outrages and Crimes should be apprehended, and brought to condign and exemplary Punishment; I HAVE therefore thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Government, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the said Lazarus Stewart, and his principal Accomplices, viz. James Stewart, William Stewart, John Simpson, William Speedy, William Young, John M'Daniel (alias Donnell) and Richard Cook, as well as all others of his Accomplices; and to use all lawful Means for apprehending, securing and bringing them to Justice. AND, as an Encouragement, I DO HEREBY promise and engage, that the public REWARD of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS shall be paid to any Person, or Persons, who shall apprehend the said Lazarus Stewart, and safely deliver him to the Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, in the Goal of the said County. And also a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS, for apprehending and delivering to the said Sheriff, in the same Place, each of his said principal Accomplices, James Stewart, William Stewart, John Simpson, William Speedy, William Young, John M'Daniel (alias Donnell) and Richard Cook.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Ninth Day of February, in the Eleventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.
One Night last Week a Store on Market-street Wharf was broke open, and robbed of about Four Pounds in small Change, which happened to be left there by Accident.

Early on Saturday Morning last we had here a very hard Gale of Wind from the Southward, accompanied with Rain, which caused the Tide to rise higher than has been known for several Years past; but we have not heard of any particular Damage, further than some of our small Craft being sunk, and others drove ashore in the River.

Our River is now so full of Ice, that all Navigation is stopped for the present.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, INWARD ENTRIES.

Outwards. Ship George, S. Martin, for Lisbon. Schooner William, N. Lamson, for Boston.

Cleared. Brig Patty, R. Hardie, and Brig Dove, W. Allen, to Lisbon. Sloop Bentham, W. Smart, New-York. Schooner Shirley, J. Hylton, Virginia. Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, Nevils. Schooner Hebe, J. Wilson, Hispaniola. Brig Polly, W. Shield, Jamaica. Brig Sally, J. Thompson, to Antigua.

THOSE Gentlemen who have received Subscriptions for publishing the POEMS of the Rev. NATHANIEL EVANS, M. A. late Missionary in Gloucester County, New-Jersey, and Chaplain to the Lord Viscount Killmorey; and all those who intend becoming Subscribers, agreeable to the Advertisement formerly published, are requested to be speedy in sending in their Names to Messieurs William and Thomas Bradford, or Messieurs Hall and Sellers, Printers, in Philadelphia, as the Book is ready to be committed to the Press, and the Publisher desires to ascertain the Number of Copies that are to be printed off. Subscriptions are taken in by the Episcopal Clergy in Pennsylvania, and the neighbouring Provinces; and also by John Lawrence, Esq; at Burlington; Dr. Vanier, at Haddonfield; Robert Friend Price, Esq; at Gloucester; Mr. William Sutton, in New-York; and Mr. Enuch Story, in Baltimore Town, Maryland.

The Book will be published in a neat Octavo; Price Five Shillings, bound. One Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the other at the Delivery of the Book. The Subscribers Names to be printed.

HISTORY.

AS the Completion of the grand Feast of Historical Entertainment, by the Publication of the Third Volume of Robertson's celebrated History of Charles the Fifth, is near at hand, all Gentlemen that possess a sentimental Taste, so as to wish for a Participation of this elegant

XENOPHONTIC BANQUET, at the moderate Price of Three Dollars (altho' the British Edition cannot be imported for less than Fifteen Dollars) are requested to send their Names as Encouragers of it, to any of the Bookellers in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia; or to Mr. Williams, in Annapolis--Mr. James M'Beth, in Baltimore--Mr. Benjamin Poulitney, in Lancaster--Mr. Dunlap Adams, in Trenton--Mr. Isaac Collins, in Burlington--Mr. Samuel Orne, in Salem, New-England--Mr. William Appleton, in Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

N. B. The First and Second Volumes are already published, and may be had at the above mentioned Places, at One Dollar each Volume. A large Cellar, with a good planked Floor, under the late Union Library, in Third-street, may be rented at a moderate Price.

HART & PATTERSON, HAVING opened a **VENDUE-STORE**, in Front-street, below the Drawbridge, all those that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on their best Endeavours to render Satisfaction.

N. B. Goods for SALE are received at said Store.

NOW OPENING by
FOOTMAN and JEYES,
At each of their STORES,
FIVE HUNDRED Pieces of Calicoes and Cottons, the Patterns new, and of the best Work; also One Hundred Pieces of Irish Holland, from Three to Eight Shillings per Yard, best Ell-wide Russia Sheetting, Ozenbrigs, Ravens Duck, &c. &c.

To be SOLD, by
EDWARD BARRETT,
Living in FRONT-STREET, in SOUTHWARK,
Quantity of **TIMOTHY GREEN GRASS**, and
CLOVER HAY, of the first Crop. Also second Crop **BLUE GRASS**, either by the small or large Quantity, at reasonable RATES.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday, the first of March, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Heiler, in Gwined Township, A certain messuage or tenement, and plantation or tract of land, situate in Gwined Township aforesaid, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by land of Rowland Ellis, Evan Ellis, and Edward Morgan; late the estate of Robert Ellis and wife, seized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 26th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, A certain brick messuage or tenement, plantation, and two tracts of land, lying contiguous together, situate in the Borough of Chester, above a mile from the Court-house, now in the tenure of Jonathan Cowpland, containing about 167 acres; bounded by Chester-creek, by Edgmont and Providence roads, and lands of Samuel Lightfoot, James Mother, Daniel Sharples, and others; this plantation may be said to be a complete farm, having a front on the navigable part of Chester-creek of 180 perches; along which is about 6 acres of drained meadow, and a very good stone quarry, the upland is in extraordinary good order, having (within a few years) had about 500 load of good blue mud hauled thereon, and is capable of great improvement, as there is a great quantity of mud on the premises, which may be hauled out at a small expense; it is remarkably well watered, every inclosure having either a spring, or running water therein; the house is 40 by 30 feet, 4 rooms on a floor, with a wash-house (in which is a pump of excellent water) there is on the premises, a spring-house, about 100 yards from the dwelling-house, built over a never-failing spring, and a smoke-house, stables, &c. with two orchards, one about 9 years old, consisting of about 300 trees of excellent fruit; late the estate of the said Jonathan Cowpland, seized and taken in execution, by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

TO BE LETT,
ACCOMMODIOUS house, bake-house, and lot of ground, situate in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets, and but a few doors from the corner of the latter; they will be let together, or separate, as may be most convenient. A convenient house, with back buildings, &c. in Second-street, next door to the subscriber, and nearly opposite Lynford Lardner, Esquire.

A small tenement, barn, &c. with two (to five) acres of ground, in Kensington, and is very conveniently situated for any person disposed to attend the market. For terms, apply to

LEONARD MELCHER.

WAS taken by Force, last Sunday Night, out of a Girl's Hands, standing at the Door of Captain Hugh Brown, below the Drawbridge, a little **WHITE DOG**, with brown Ears, and had a Collar about his Neck, the Name on it Mrs. Margaret Montgomery, her Dog, 1771. Whoever will bring the said Dog to me, shall receive **FIVE SHILLINGS** Reward, and **THREE POUNDS** for the Thief, paid by

Philad. Feb. 12, 1771. JAMES MONTGOMERY.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,
And may be entered on in April next,
PLANTATION, in West-Cain township, Chester County, containing about 230 acres, 40 miles from Philadelphia, on a public great road leading from Wilmington to Lancaster. There is lately erected thereon a two story stone dwelling-house, well finished, it is a good place for keeping a store, having been used for such lately. For terms apply to **JOSEPH DEAN**, in Front-street, Philadelphia, between Market and Chestnut-streets.

To be 6 W.

The Members of the *American Philosophical Society* are desired to be punctual in attending their Meeting, at their Hall To-morrow Evening, at 6 o'Clock.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
On the 18th day of this instant February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House,

ONE moiety, or five tenths of an undivided two story brick house, and lot of ground, situate on Catherine-street, adjoining the house of Simon Shirlock, in the District of Southwark; the lot is 20 feet front on the aforesaid street, and 85 feet deep, subject to a yearly groundrent of Fifty Shillings currency for ever. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN KAIGHN.

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,
ACCOMMODIOUS two story stone dwelling-house, with 2 large rooms on a floor, and about 16 acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the river Schuylkill, near the Corporation Ferry, kept by Jonathan Humphreys. It is very fit for a Shopkeeper or Tradefman, as it commands the country custom, going to and from the city of Philadelphia, and may become a place of great business, and if properly managed, of great advantage to the undertaker. For terms enquire of **WILLIAM BISHAM**, living on the Premises.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, indebted to the Honourable Proprietaries, for Quittrents, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver General's Office, in Philadelphia, from Monday, the 4th Day of March next, to Saturday, the 9th; at Chester, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennbury, from the 19th to the 23d; and at Lancaster, from the 26th to the 30th inclusive. To which Places all Persons concerned, are required to repair, and pay off their Arrears.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver General.

CAME to the Plantation of **PATRICK MENAN**, in Whitemarsh Township, some time last Summer, a dark brindle COW, almost dry. The Owner is desired to pay the Charge of keeping her, and take her away.

Feb. 31, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of **CHRISTOPHER ROBINS**, late of Whitemarsh Township, in the County of Philadelphia, Inholder, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, in order that the same may be adjusted and paid off by

Feb. 11 1771. GEORGE HETNER, acting Executor.

Philadelphia, February 11, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of **ISAAC WILLIAMS**, late of this City, Tavern keeper, deceased, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate Payment to **MARY WILLIAMS**, Executrix of the said Deceased; those to whom the said Estate is indebted, are hereby desired to exhibit their Accounts to the said Executrix, as expeditiously as possible.

And all Persons who are indebted to the said Mary Williams, since her Husband's Decease, are desired to pay their respective Debts, as she is determined to relinquish her present Business, as soon as Honour will permit.

TO BE SOLD.

PLANTATION, containing 100 Acres of good Land, lying in Willistown, Chester County, on the great Road leading from Lancaster to Chester, having thereon a good Dwelling-house, with three Rooms on a Floor, a good Barn, Stables, and a good Spring-house; it is well watered and timbered; there are six Acres of good Meadow, and more may be made; and a large bearing Orchard. Likewise another Tract, containing 120 Acres of good Land, in the County and Township aforesaid, having thereon a good Dwelling-house, a good Barn, Stables, and a good Spring-house; it is well watered and timbered; there are several Acres of good Meadow, all well watered, and a large bearing Orchard; all in good Repair. For Terms of Sale, apply to

ABRAHAM LEWIS, living on the Premises.

ON Monday, the 11th of April next, will be exposed at public vendue in this city, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, the following six lots or parcels of land, distinguished by the names of lot No. 2, containing 500 acres; lot No. 4, containing 500 acres; lot No. 27, containing 250 acres; lot No. 44, containing 250 acres; lot No. 58, containing 250 acres; and lot No. 77, containing 250 acres; in the whole 2000 acres of land, with the usual allowance for highways, being part of a 28000 acre tract, granted in the year 1742, unto Leonard Gansevoort, Cornelius Tenbrooke, Jacob Wendell, Johannes H. Wendell, Peter Winne, Abraham Dow, Henry Holland, Abraham H. Wendell, Johannes Hun, Garret C. Vanderbergh, Donave Funda, John Lindeley, Anne Johannes Wendell, and Edward Holland; situate in the county of Albany, commonly known by the name of Sachendage, divided, surveyed and laid out into lots, by Edward Collins, a surveyor. The above lands are situated near Albany, and the river, have a quantity of meadow, are well watered and timbered, and very sufficiently known to be equal to any lands in the county, for richness of soil, and pleasantness of situation. Any person inclining to purchase part, or the whole, at private sale, may have a particular description, and an indisputable title given, by the subscriber, attorney to Thomas Lane, Esq; one of the masters of the high court of chancery in England, the proprietor.

New-York, Jan. 28, 1771. THOMAS WM. MOORE.

SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH,

To be SOLD cheap for Cash, by
FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
At his STORE, in Front-street.

To be SOLD, by
CHARLES MEREDITH,

A QUANTITY of the best UPLAND
HAY, first Crop.

4d. 5d. 12d. 20d. & 24d. NAILS,
And MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in Hogheads,

To be SOLD by
CHARLES WHARTON.

General Post-Office, New-York, January 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet-BOAT to the Station, between Falmouth and New-York; NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, That the MAIL, for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve o'Clock at Night, on the FIRST TUESDAY in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth. By Command of the Deputy Post-Master General,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

To be sold at public sale, on the premises, by virtue of the last will and testament of Jane Culbertson, deceased, late of Kennet township, Chester county, province of Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of February inst. at 12 o'clock, a valuable plantation, situate in Kennet township aforesaid, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good land, 68 of which are cleared, 8 being good meadow, and more may be cleared at a small expense. The purchaser paying one third of the money down, may have a good title, on giving approved security for the remainder, to be paid at two payments, one half in one year, the other part in two years from the time of sale, without interest for said time.

JOHN M'KIM, Executor.

JOHN ORD, CONVEYANCER,
Who keeps his Office at his House, in FRONT-STREET, between MARKET and CHESTNUT-STREETS,
TAKES this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he was regularly instructed in the Conveyancing Business, under that eminent Conveyancer Charles Brockden, Esq; deceased, and that he is well acquainted with the most of the Titles of this Province; for, at the Time he lived with Mr. Brockden, he, said Brockden, was Clerk to the Loan-office; therefore all the Title Deeds were examined by him, and Briefs made out for the Perusal of those celebrated Counsellors Andrew Hamilton and John Kinley, Esquires, whose Opinions he has upon divers curious Drafts and Wills, during his Continuance with him. He has also the rough Drafts and Papers belonging to the late Mr. John Reilly, whose Knowledge and Abilities, as a Conveyancer, are well known in this Province, together with the Opinions of the ablest Counsel on divers of them, during his Practice. Said ORD followed this Business some Years ago with a good Deal of Credit and Reputation, but his other Business interfering, he was obliged to drop it; he is now determined to follow it with the closest Application, and hopes that, from his own long Experience, and the aforesaid Assurances, he will give general Satisfaction to all those, that will be pleased to employ him; they may depend not only upon having their Business done authentically, and with the greatest Care, Dispatch and Secrecy, but also having it well written, which is a great Ornament to a Deed, or any Instrument of Writing. Those, who please to favour him in placing out their Money at Interest, may be assured, that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage, or otherwise. Said ORD, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruse and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Possessor or Owner of the Deeds, relating to such Lands, of any Defect in their Titles; also what will be needful to supply or remedy such Defect.
Tbc. 3 M. Q 105.

TO BE LETT,
And may be entered on the First of March,
SEVEN ACRES OF GROUND, on Moyamensing Road, about two Miles from the City, on which there is a small House, three or four Acres of Orchard, a Well of good Water, and other Improvements. The Tenant, if he chooses it, may have, at a moderate Rent, Six Acres of Meadow, very near the above. For Terms, apply to **CHARLES PEMBERTON**, who hath for Sale, at his Store, in Second-street, below the Market, an Assortment of **IRISH LINENS**, from 1/6 to 7/6 per Yard.

TO BE PUBLIC,
BEING satisfied that a News-paper controversy, will by no means determine the legality of my title to the Manor of PENNSBURY, I shall take no further notice of the illiberal abuse which Messieurs JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, and THOMAS RICH, have discovered in their publication of the 28th of January, but pursue the most direct measures to convince the public of the use and intention of my former advertisement.
Feb. 14, 1771. **TIMOTHY HURST.** §

TO BE SOLD, by
PETER TURNER, junior,
At his warehouse, on the fourth-side of Market-street, the fourth door above the London Coffee-House,
A FRESH and general assortment of European and India goods, suitable for the season, which he will dispose of on low terms, for cash, or short credit.

ALSO WARRANTED, a VARIETY of the very best sort of SUPERFINE, MIDDLING and COARSE BOULTING-CLOTHS, superior to any ever yet imported to this country; where millers and others may depend on being always supplied with all kinds of Cloths, suitable for every branch of that business, and at a moderate price.

At said place may be had, iron chimney-backs, with the King's arms on them, neatly cast, best London scythes, steel A.C. No. 3, nails, red and white lead, litherage, maghes, boxes tin plates, and bar iron of the best quality, by the ton or quantity, well drawn, and fit for the London and West-India markets.

TO BE LETT by said TURNER, two plantations; one in Passyunk township; the other in the Northern Liberties, within three miles of this city, being conveniently situated to attend this market.
Tbcif.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 28th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of George Plumly, in the township of Middletown, a certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Garret Vanant, Daniel Laraw, and others, containing about 50 acres, with the appurtenances, whereon is erected a good dwelling-house, and other improvements; late the property of the above named George Plumly; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by
JOSEPH ELLICOTT, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED, or SOLD, and entered on immediately,
THE MERCHANT MILLS, in the township of Ridley, and county of Chester, about two miles from the town of Chester, 12 miles from the city of Philadelphia, all in fine order, two water wheels, two reels in a chest, three chests all new and strong, no water hurts the running gears, the mill-house stone, 50 feet by 48, three stories high, besides the flour loft; it grinds as fast and as good work as most mills in the county, with a stone dwelling-house, and a cold spring of water by the door, with 13 acres meadow under grafts, and a landing about 200 perches from the mills, where a flat may bring 5 or 600 bushels of wheat. If rented, a considerable lease may be had from me
CALEB PHIPPS. †

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on the 4th day of March, upon the premises, if not sold before by private sale, by the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, two valuable plantations, one of which containing 300 acres, bounding near a mile on the river Schuylkill, whereon is a good food-ferry; it also bounds on lands of Henry Parvins, Esq; and extends along the same to Perkiomen; there are about 150 acres cleared, 20 whereof are good watered meadows, and a great quantity more may be made; the woodland well timbered, and the whole well watered, with the convenience of watering every field on the whole plantation; there is a good stone dwelling-house, spring-house, and brew-house; there is a large frame barn, three good bearing apple orchards, with a large peach orchard, bearing plentifully. The other contains 250 acres, bounding on Perkiomen, 100 acres whereof are cleared, 35 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good stone dwelling-house, situated on a public road, in a suitable place for public business, as it is an old licensed house, also a large stone barn, stables, spring-house, &c. also a good bearing orchard, the woodland well timbered, the fields well watered; quints 48 per 1000 acres. Titles indisputable, with many more conveniences, which will be made known, by applying to Thomas Morgan, on the premises, or the subscriber, living at Durham furnace,
JAMES MORGAN. §

WANTED, by the subscriber, living in Charlestown township, Chester county, A JOURNEYMAN FULLER, who understands the business in all its branches, and who can be recommended for his honesty and sobriety, shall have Three Pounds per month. Likewise wanted, by the subscriber, an Apprentice LAD, of about 16 years of age, who shall be taught the fulling business in all its branches.
February 14, 1771. **SAMUEL HARVEY.** ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
The several following described valuable lots in this city, and a plantation, being the remainder of the real estate of JOHN MEASE, deceased, which the executors are now determined to dispose of, without delay, in order to settle said estate.

No. 1. **A LOT** on the west side of Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, near Gilbert's alley, containing 20 feet on Front-street, and 84 feet deep; together with a neat two-story brick house, with a good back kitchen, and a lodging room over it, very convenient; a pump in the yard, which is well paved; late in the tenure of Dr. Phile.

No. 2. **A lot** on the north side of Gilbert's alley, 28 feet front on said alley, and 43 feet and an half back, which joins the first mentioned lot, and which renders it very commodious, therefore these two may be had together.

No. 3. **A lot** on the west side of Fourth-street, between Arch and Race-streets, 44 feet front, and 50 feet deep; together with a commodious two-story brick dwelling-house, and a large convenient three-story brick bake-house, with two large ovens; now in the tenure of Matthias Cline.

No. 4. **A water lot** on Plumb-street, below the Drawbridge; now in the tenure of Henry Harper, and the heirs of James McCracken, deceased; 32 feet and an half front, with the privilege of building over half of a ten feet alley on the north, and extending the usual distance into the river Delaware; bounded fourthward by Nehemiah Allen's ground, and northward by George Clymer's lot; together with all the houses and stores which are thereon, except a frame store next the water, now under lease, which expires in May 1771.

No. 5. **An extraordinary good plantation**, in Thornbury, township, Chester county; now in tenure of William Read; containing 300 acres, or upwards, with a sufficient quantity of meadow and woodland, and other valuable advantages, being capable of great improvements, as the soil is remarkably kind for either grain or grass, with dwelling-house, barn, stables, orchard, &c. lays in a good neighbourhood, about 10 miles distance from Chester, and 22 from Philadelphia.

N. B. The late John Mease, in April, 1767, agreed with the above William Read, to lease to him the aforesaid plantation, for 21 years, at £ 50 per annum, and the said Read was to have the privilege of purchasing it in ten years, for £ 1200, of which agreement there was a memorandum made, and the lease to have been perfected in a month, which, however, was not done, and it will now be sold, subject to the incumbrance of said memorandum, which we imagine the purchaser may easily get over, if he pleases. For terms apply to **WILLIAM ALLISON, WILLIAM MILLER, JAMES MEASE, or JOHN MEASE, Executors.**

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
At the London Coffee House, on the 23d day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening (if not sold before at private sale) either separate, or together,

THE bank and water lots, with the improvements thereon, belonging to the estate of John Vining, Esq; deceased, situate between Walnut-street and the Drawbridge; the whole containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 250 feet, including Water-street, and bounded northward by a lot belonging to the estate of the late Jonathan Dickenson, eastward by the river Delaware, southward by lots belonging to James and Joseph Bringhurst, and westward by Front-street. The bank house and lot, now in the tenure of John Pinkerton, is under a lease, at £ 40 per annum, which will expire June 18, 1772. The water lot, with a small improvement thereon, being also in the tenure of John Pinkerton, may be entered upon immediately. The whole subject to the full arrears of the Proprietaries' thirds, due thereon. The title is indisputable. Any persons inclining to purchase the aforesaid lots at private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, **BENJAMIN CHEW, CHARLES RIDGELY, BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, Executors.** February 14, 1771. Tbc. 6 W.

ON Monday, the 4th day of March next, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, the messuages, lands and improvements following, to wit.

One messuage, and a piece of land, containing about 17 acres, situate at the east end of the town of Newark, in the county aforesaid, formerly the property of a certain Jonathan Davis.

One other messuage, and a small lot of land, containing 3 rooms and 24 perches; and also 11 acres of other land, at Newark aforesaid, formerly belonging to a certain Jonathan Jarman.

One other messuage, and lot of land, containing a quarter of an acre; and also 24 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches of land, at Newark aforesaid; both of which last mentioned parcels of land, were formerly the property of a certain David Davis.

One other messuage, and about 150 acres of land, situate in the Welch Tract in Pencader Hundred, in the county aforesaid, formerly the property of a certain Isaac Hughes.

And also one messuage, and tract of land, or plantation, containing 137 acres, with the appurtenances to the same belonging, situate in Pencader Hundred aforesaid, purchased by Captain John Singleton, of John Thompson, Esq; Sheriff of the said county of New Castle; the aforesaid premises being the real estate of the said John Singleton, deceased.

Attendance will be given, on the premises, by **ELIZABETH SINGLETON, and THOMAS LUNN, Executors** of said deceased, or their Attorney. By order of the Orphan's Court,
RICHARD M'WILLIAM, Clk. said Court.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Doctor John Smyth, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 15th of March, 1771, for ready cash, a plantation, lying in Queen Anne's county, near Church Hill, containing 371 acres of land, with the improvements thereon, such as a dwelling-house, 36 feet by 18, with brick chimnies, a kitchen, 24 feet by 16, with a brick chimney, a tobacco-house, 30 feet by 20, a meat-house, 18 feet square, an apple orchard, the plantation is very near to a water mill, and in a good part of the county for trade. All persons who are inclined to purchase said plantation, are desired to attend on the premises, as the sale begins at ten o'clock precisely. **WILLIAM SMYTH, and JAMES RINGGOLD BLUNT, Executors.** ¶ 4 W.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,
And entered on the 25th of March,

A SMALL but valuable plantation, situate in Alloway's creek township, in the county of Salem, in West New-Jersey, adjoining a public road, leading from Salem to Cohamsey Bridge, and two miles from a noted landing on said creek, called Quinton's Bridge, where abundance of flaves and cord wood are transported to Philadelphia, and not above 5 miles from Salem, 4 from a glass-house, and near several grist and saw-mills, and near sundry places of worship, and a school-house settled on one corner of the land, containing 86 acres of land, about 30 whereof are cleared, and about 17 or 18 acres of good rich swamp meadow, the greatest part in good grass, and a great quantity more might, with a small expense, be made, all in one entire body, and adjoining the upland; the improvements are, a good dwelling-house, almost new, 27 feet by 20, two rooms on a floor, with fire-places in each room, good stone cellar under the whole, kitchen, barn, apple and peach orchard, and an excellent well of water at the door, stone up. For further information, and terms of sale, apply to **LEWIS OWEN, Shop-joiner, in Salem.** Feb. 5, 1771. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March next, at Christiana Bridge, at twelve o'clock said day,

SIX LOTS, lying in and about the Village aforesaid, belonging to the estate of GEORGE HILLIS, senior, deceased. Two of said lots are valuable, having front on Christiana creek; any of them is so large as to admit of very considerable buildings, &c. as may be seen by the plan, on said day, or any other time, by us the subscribers. Six months credit will be given, on the purchasers giving their bonds, and security, if required, by us, **SAMUEL PATTERSON, and GEORGE HILLIS, junior, Executors.**

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said Hillis, deceased, by bond, bill, or book-debt, are desired to come immediately and discharge the same, to prevent trouble, to said Patterson and Hillis.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at the house of James Nevill, the Sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock in the evening,

A BRICK tenement, about two stories and a half high, 14 feet wide, and 20 feet long, with a frame kitchen adjoining, and a lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Second-street, opposite the Sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid; the lot contains in breadth, on Second-street, 20 feet, and in length 112 feet; subject to a yearly ground-rent of £ 5 : 6 : 0, money of Pennsylvania. The purchaser paying one half the purchase-money, on the premises being struck off, may have nine months credit for the remainder, paying interest, and giving security, if required.
NATHANIEL CURREN.

WHEREAS John Arndorff advertised me, his wife, in the Dutch papers, of the 15th of December, 1770, that I went often from him; therefore, I am obliged, for my own character's sake, to let the public know the ill usage I have received from him; in the first place, he took me out on the King's highway, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and abused me in a most barbarous manner, and called the Devil, three times, to come and tear me to pieces, before his face, all to persuade me to confess, that I had defiled his bed; the next night following, about the same hours, he took me out again, took the testament with him, and forced me to lay my fingers thereon, and said they should become black if I had defiled his bed, which terrified me so that I was foolish enough to do so; another time he took me up stairs, and tied my hands behind me, with a plow line, to a post, till my mother came there, he then being ashamed unloosed me; at another time he drove me over a fence, I then ran into the house, he followed me, and beat me, and fastened me up in the hog-stye, and after that he abused me in a barbarous manner, and said he would break my limbs, if I staid another night in the house; and, moreover, has advertised that no body should trust me on his account, though my credit is full as good as his, he not being able to pay his just debts; therefore, I forewarn any body, at their peril, to give him credit on my account, for I will pay no debts of his contracting.
BARBARA ARNDORFF.

Concord, Second-month 4, 1771.
R UN away from the subscriber, the 9th of last month, a servant woman, named **ELIZABETH WILLIAMS**, about 24 years of age, born in Wales, of a middle size, a large lump on her right shoulder, of a fair complexion, with dark hair, and much given to lying; had on, when she went away, a tow shift, with flaxen sleeves, a striped half-thick petticoat, one druggert ditto, a tow apron, an old striped bed-gown, one new pair of blue stockings, one pair of old ditto, strong shoes, newly soled, with hob nails in the toes; also stole, and took with her, six caps, with cambrick borders, a broadcloth cloak, of a lightish colour, without a cape, the collar lined with velvet, likewise 2/6 in money, being a Half-crown bill, Pennsylvania currency. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings her and the clothes to the subscriber, shall have Ten Shillings reward, paid by
SAMUEL MENDENHALL. ¶

To be SOLD, at public VENDUE,
On the 25th of this instant February, on the premises,

A VERY valuable plantation, or tract of land, situate in East-Calm, Chester county, near Downing's mill; containing upwards of 260 acres, the greatest part thereof good limestone land; a considerable quantity of the land cleared, and about 50 acres well limed; whereon are erected several valuable buildings; also orchards, and a considerable quantity of meadow made, and in good order, and much more may be made; the one is, and the other may be well watered, by a never failing stream; the fields are remarkable for both water and convenience; the uncleared land well timbered, and the whole in tolerable good repair, being that excellent place Aaron Mendenhall died possessed of, and now to be sold by his Executor. Also will be sold, a great variety of household goods, too tedious to name. The terms of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by
CALEB KIRK, Executor.

N. B. Any who may incline to purchase, may view the premises, before the day of sale. The title is indisputable. §

Baltimore County, Maryland, Feb. 2, 1771.

TO be sold by the subscriber, 500 acres of land, within 5 miles of the lower ferry, and within 3 miles of the second ferry of Salsquabanna, and on each side of the roads leading from both ferries, where they meet; there is a well accustomed tavern now kept by James Corson, and was formerly kept by Thomas Miller; there is a good stone dwelling-house, and log-house, with 5 rooms below, and other upper rooms, a convenient kitchen, good cellar, store-house, bath, stable, and other out-houses, good pasture ground and plow land, meadows and orchards; other improvements on other parts of the aforesaid land are such as log dwelling-house, barn, stables, meadow made and to make, orchards, fresh ground for this year's crop. The whole will be sold together or in quantities, as may best suit the purchaser from 25 acres to 100, more or less, but would suit best to be divided into three, as there are three separate dwellings, and improvements on the same, such as orchards, meadows, and good fresh ground as before mentioned; the whole is well watered and timbered, lies very convenient for market, a landing within three miles, where water carriage to Baltimore-Town may be had reasonable, is near to fishing, near to mill and meetings of different sorts, a good sufficient right and title shall be given for the whole, or any part thereof; as also a saw-mill within half a mile of said landing, and in a very good part for timber. For other particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises,
THOMAS MILLER.

N. B. The whole, or any part, may be entered upon the first of April next.

WHEREAS some time in the year 1769, the subscriber gave his bond to a certain John McCullough, and the said McCullough afterwards gave several orders on the subscriber, to the full amount of the bond, which are all paid; and whereas the said McCullough has since left these parts, notice is hereby given to all persons, not to take an assignment of said bond, as the same will not be paid by
FRANCIS CLINTON. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Joseph Penrose, on Passyunk, about 4 miles from Philadelphia, a small white MARE, about ten years old, shod all round, her mane hangs on the right side, and has no brand. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be speedily sold, by **JACOB FALKENSTEIN.** Jan. 29, 1771. ¶